

**A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS ON COMMANDING UTTERANCES
IN *ANIMATION* MOVIE MANUSCRIPT**



PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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by:

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MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
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APPROVAL

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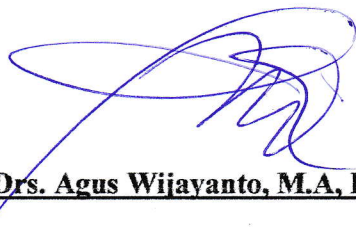
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Naskah artikel tersebut, layak dan dapat disetujui untuk dipublikasikan.

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A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS ON COMMANDING UTTERANCE IN ANIMATION MOVIE MANUSCRIPT

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ABSTRACT

This research aims at describing the linguistics form, the strategies and the politeness strategies of commanding utterances in “Tangled” animation movie manuscript. The research method applied in this study is qualitative approach. The results of the research show that firstly, the linguistics forms of commanding utterances found in Tangled animation movie manuscript of them are declarative, positive imperative, negative imperative, imperative using Let’s, interrogative, combination, assuring, asking a help, asking for attention, arranging strategy, continuing adventure, getting angry, motivating, prohibiting, to make someone in hurry, warning, and worrying. Secondly, the strategies of commanding utterances found in the “Tangled” animation movie are positive imperative and imperative sentence using let’s. Thirdly, the politeness strategies of commanding utterances found in the “Tangled” animation movie are 1) the other-directed command uses both bald-on record and positive politeness, and 2) the self-directed command only uses bald-on record.

Key words: directive utterance, animation movie, linguistics form, strategies of commanding, and politeness pattern.

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is a human basic need. It is used to communicate with the other. Human do need language because they are considered as social being that cannot live without the other hands. When people communicate to the others, they have their own way in communication. Each communication was affected by each culture.

The term of speech act refers to the fact that through speaking a person accomplishes goals (Bonvillain, 2003:92). In speech act, people do things with words (Austin, 1962). Austin classifies speech act based of their purpose and effect that is locutionary, illocutionary, and

perlocutionary act. Locution is what the speakers say, the illocutionary is the speaker's want or the meaning, and the perlocution is the effect of the illocutionary to the addressee. Furthermore Searle (in Bonvillain, 2003:92) classifies illocutionary acts into representatives, directives, commissives, declaration, and expressive. Directives are the utterance where has a purpose to the addressee to do something; for example, command, offer, invite, ask, order, request, beg, permit, dare, challenge. Commanding is an utterance uttered by the speaker for asking the hearer to do something based on speaker's want. In commanding, the speaker usually has the authority toward the hearer so that the hearer has to obey the speaker's command. The authority of the speaker usually will be ignored when it is in the emergency situation. In a similar vein Chaika in Agustina (2011) states that the speaker who commands has the right and duty on command. The receiver of command has the responsibility and or obligation to carry out the command. An order utterance is when someone forces to ask the hearer to do something but the speaker doesn't have an authority. In request utterance, the speaker asks the hearer to do something without forcing. While, the command utterance is the speaker asks the hearer to do something by giving a forcing. In commanding utterance, the speaker has an authority.

Politeness is the way to convey the speaker's wants by using the so special way that is seldom used in daily language. ".....something rather different from our everyday understanding of it and focuses almost uniquely on polite language in the study of verbal interaction" (Watts, 2003:10). In Brown and Levinson (1978), there are four highest-level strategies named super strategies. They are Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record.

The objective of the study at this research include: (1) To describe the linguistic forms of commanding utterances in *Tangled* movie manuscript. (2) To describe the strategies of commanding utterances in *Tangled* movie manuscript. (3) To describe the politeness strategies of commanding utterances in *Tangled* movie manuscript.

The problem in this research are as follows: (1) What are the linguistic forms of commanding utterance used in *Tangled* movie manuscript? (2) What are the strategies of commanding utterance used *Tangled* movie manuscript? (3) What are the politeness strategies of commanding utterance used in *Tangled* movie manuscript?

B. RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is significant to organize a research. It makes easy for the writer to analyze the data and to arrange a research paper. In this study, the data of this research are *Tangled* movie. The data source of this research were taking 50 sample commanding utterances. The writer elaborates five main points concerning how to conduct the research. They are: (1) type of research, (2) object of the study, (3) data and data source, (4) method of collecting data, and (5) technique of analyzing data. The type of research in this study is descriptive qualitative, which purposes to describe the linguistic forms, the strategy of commanding and the politeness strategy of directive utterance, especially commanding utterance uttered by *Tangled* movie manuscript, by using Marcella Frank, and Brown and Levinson theory. The objects of this research are commanding utterances found in *Tangled* movie manuscript. The data of this research are written form, manuscript from *Tangled* movie. The writer focuses on the linguistics form, the strategy of commanding utterance, and the politeness strategy. In collecting the data, the writer uses documentation.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Research findings

a. Forms and Intention of other-directed Command

Command is usually directed for the other person as the hearer. Command is uttered to make someone to do something based on the

speaker's want. The other directed command is the utterance addressed for the other person as a hearer.

1) Declarative

Declarative is a type of a sentence which is usually used for informing. It has a subject and a predicate which are in a normal order. Here, the writer found 1 declarative sentence in *Tangled* movie. The following are some data of command in the form of a declarative:

Q51/ S/ Tangled/ Command

(Gothel really take care Rapunzel, although she just wants her hair. Gothel asks to Rapunzel not to leave the tower and just stay on it, because she is the lost princess).

Gothel : 00:04:19,353 --> 00:04:25,205
 You must stay here, where you're safe.
 Do you understand, flower?
Rapunzel : Yes, Mommy.

The utterance above is a simple sentence which has one full predication in the form of an independent clause. It is classified as a positive declarative sentence of which the subject and the predicate are in order and the predicate is not followed by not. Here, the declarative sentence occurred before the sentence where you're safe. The subject of this sentence is a noun you and the predicate is a verb stay. This sentence has an adverb of place here as a complement. This sentence is ended by full stop. The sentence about included command because the sentence "You must stay here" make the listener to follow speaker one.

2) Imperative

Imperative is a kinds of sentence. This type is usually used for commanding someone to do something. It has the pattern that subject is inverted and it is usually started by infinitive verb. Here, the writer found 4 data included to positive imperative, 4 data included to

negative imperative sentence and 3 data included to imperative sentence using *let's*. The following were some data of command in the form of imperative:

a) Positive Imperative

Q456/ S/ Tangled/ Command

(Ruffians are asked by Rapunzel to let Flynn down. Rapunzel wants him to accompany her to see the lantern).

Rapunzel : 00:37:23,684 --> 00:37:29,336

Put him down!

Okay, I don't know where I am, and I need him to take me to see the lanterns, because I've been dreaming about them my entire life.

Find your humanity.

Haven't any of you ever had a dream?

Ruffian : I, had a dream.

The utterance above is a simple sentence which has one full predication in the form of an independent clause. It is classified as a positive declarative sentence of which the subject and the predicate are in order and the predicate is not followed by not. Here, the declarative sentence occurred before the sentence where you're safe. The subject of this sentence is a noun you and the predicate is a verb stay. This sentence has an adverb of place here as a complement. This sentence is ended by full stop.

b) Negative Imperative Sentence

Q184/ S/ Tangled/ Command

(Rapunzel said to Gothel that she wants to leave the tower and she wants to see the lantern. Gothel prohibits her and ask to not leave the tower).

Gothel : 00:14:17,085 --> 00:14:24,527

Don't ever ask to leave this tower, again.

Rapunzel : Yes, Mother.

The utterance above is a negative imperative command. Here, it is started by the adverb *don't*. The predicate is a verb I *ask*. The complement is an adverb phrase *to leave this tower*. It is classified to imperative sentence because S wants H to do something. The deep structure of *Don't ever ask to leave this tower, again* Is: *you don't ask to leave this tower, again*.

c) **Imperative Sentence using “Let’s”**

Q860/ S/ Tangled/ Command

(Gothel asks Rapunzel to go with her soon. Finally, Rapunzel believes that Gothel is a good mother and thinks that Flynn just a liar man).

Gothel : 01:11:21,652 --> 00:32:43,408

Let's go, let's go before they come to.

Rapunzel : You were right, mother.

The utterance above is an imperative sentence which involves the speaker and the hearer together to do something because there is the word *let's*. The predicate is a verb *go*. The adverb is *before they come to*. The deep structure of *Let's go, let's go before they come to*. Is: *we must go before they come to*.

3) Interrogative

Q549/ S/ Tangled/ Command

(Rapunzel is very affraid that there a man who come to her room. She never sees a man before so that she hit Flynn by frying pan).

Rapunzel : 00:43:25,161--> 00:43:26,329

Where are you from?

Rapunzel : Whoa, whoa, sorry Blondie,
I don't do back story.

The utterance above is a pronominal question because it started by a question word *where*. It followed by to be ‘*are*’. The

subject of this sentence is *you*. Besides that, this sentence is ended by interrogative mark. Because this interrogative sentence have meaning asking for explanation or information.

4) Combination

Combination is the speaker uses two types of sentence.

Q524/ S/ Tangled/ Command

(The guard asks the all guards to find Flynn who steal the crown from the palace. Flynn and Rapunzel are helped by the ruffian for getting out from the place).

Guard : 00:41:22,070 --> 00:41:43,400
Find him, turn the place upside down if you have to!
Ruffian : Go, live your dream.

The utterance above is consisted of two kinds of commands. It is combined positive declarative sentence and positive imperative sentence. Here, the positive declarative sentence uses one full predication in the form of an independent clause classified as a positive declarative sentence in which the subject and the predicate are in order. The subject is *you* and the predicate is *turn*. There is an object in this sentence is *him*. The complement is preposition phrase *the place*. The deep structure of *find him, turn the place upside down if you have to* is *you must find him, turn the place upside down if you have to*.

5) The Intention of Other-directed Command

a) Asking for a Help

Q101/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(Gothel asks to Rapunzel to let down her hair if she wants to go to up of the tower. Rapunzel has very long hair and it is magic hair).

Gothel : 00:09:10,452 --> 00:09:14,709
Let down your hair

Rapunzel : It's time.

Locution : Gothel asked to Rapunzel to down her hair.

Illocution : Gothel went home when Flynn in Rapunzel's house. Rapunzel is very afraid is her mother knows about the man. When Gothel asked Rapunzel to down her hair, she tried as possible as to help her mother to come their tower. She uses her hair to push Gothel's body into her tower. Thus, the intention of the command above is asking a help.

b) Asking for Attention

Q913/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(Gothel hurts Flynn and she will catch Rapunzel to use her hair. Rapunzel knows that Gothel will use her hair to make her strong and young, so Raunzel cuts her hair to cure Flynn).

Rapunzel : 01:16:35,080 --> 01:16:40,592
Listen to me.
All of this is as it should be.

Gothel : Oh, please, speak up, Rapunzel.

Locution : Rapunzel asked to Gothel listen her.

Illocution : To make know Rapunzel's want, Rapunzel asked Gothel to hear Rapunzel, she asked Gothel to know well what she would do to get her want so that she can see the lantern in the outside when she has a birthday. Thus, the intention of this command above is to i asked for attention.

c) Arranging A Strategy

Q524/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(The guard asks the all guards to find Flynn who steal the crown from the palace. Flynn and Rapunzel are helped by the ruffian for getting out from the place).

The Guard : 00:44:22,070 --> 00:41:43,400
Find him, turn the place upside down if you have to!

Ruffian : Go, live your dream.

Locution : The guard said that the other guards would find and turn the Snuggling Duckling to find Flynn.

Illocution : Rapunzel and Flynn in the Snuggling Duckling for hunting lunch. Finally, the guards know about their position. In this case, the guards wanted to get Flynn and took back the crown by catching him. Thus, the intention of this command above is arranging a strategy.

d) Continuing Adventure

Q321/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(Rapunzel makes a deal with Flynn to accompany her to the lantern. If he can help her, she will back his crown).

Rapunzel : 00:27:31,748--> 00:27:44,204
Take me to these lanterns, and return me home safely.

Then, and only then, will I return your satchel to you.

That is my deal.

Flynn : Yeah, no can do.

Locution : Rapunzel asked Flynn to take her to the lanterns and return her home safely.

Illocution : After Rapunzel asked Flynn to accompany her to find the lantern, she asked Flynn to continue their journey by returning her to her home safely. Thus, the intention of this command above is continuing adventure.

e) Getting Angry

Q253/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(Gothel get angry when Rapunzel said she wants to leave the tower again. She never let her to go outside to see the lantern, if Rapunzel does it, she is afraid if the king can know her).

Gothel : 00:22:22,643 --> 00:22:51,814
You are not leaving this tower, EVER!
Oh, great. Now I'm the bad guy.

Rapunzel : All I was gonna say, mother

Locution : Gothel asked to Rapunzel not to leaving the tower.

Illocution : After Rapunzel talked about what she wants to find the lantern the outside, Gothel is very angry. Finally, she asked to Rapunzel not to leave the tower. She treats Rapunzel and get angry if Rapunzel wants to go out again. Thus, the intention of this command above is getting angry.

f) Persuading

Q51/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(Gothel really take care Rapunzel, although she just wants her hair. Gothel asks to Rapunzel not to leave the tower and just stay on it, because she is the lost princess).

Gothel : 00:04:19,353 --> 00:04:25,205
You must stay here, where you're safe.
 Do you understand, flower?

Rapunzel : Yes, Mommy.

Locution : Gothel asked to Rapunzel must stay at tower.

Illocution : Gothel wanted Rapunzel to stay at tower in order to her safety. Rapunzel actually wants to go out to see the real world, but Gothel wants her to stay in tower. Thus, the intention of this command above is persuading.

g) **Motivating**

Q459/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(Rapunzel asks to the Ruffians to find their humanity. She wants them to be good man and reach their dream like her, who will do anything to find the lantern).

Rapunzel : 00:37:39,511--> 00:37:57,813
Find your humanity.
 Haven't any of you ever had a dream?

Ruffian : I, had a dream.

Locution : Rapunzel asked to Ruffian to find their humanity.

Illocution : When the Ruffian wanted to catch Rapunzel and Flynn, Rapunzel was afraid. She asked them to find their humanity and their life's goal. Finally, they can talk what their future to her. Thus, the intention of this command above is motivating.

h) **Prohibiting**

Q631/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(Rapunzel and Flynn talk to at the forest. They always run and try to save their life from the guards, Maximus, Gothel or Stabington chase. Flynn asks Rapunzel not to freak out).

Flynn : 00:51:50,924 --> 00:45:38,794
Please don't freak out.

Rapunzel : Ahhh. I'm not freaking out, are you freaking out?

Locution : Flynn asked to Rapunzel not to freak out.

Illocution : The guards and Stabbington try to find them. They always want to catch them and to get back the crown. From the reasons about, Flynn asked Rapunzel not to freak out. Thus, the intention of this command above is prohibiting.

i) To make someone in Hurry

Q560/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(Rapunzel and Flynn are on the edge of the cliff as being chased by the palace guards and also Stabbington brothers who want their loot crown).

Rapunzel : 00:43:56,410 --> 00:44:21,681
 Flynn!
 Run,
RUN!
 Who's that?

Flynn : They don't like me.

Locution : Rapunzel asked to Flynn to run.

Illocution : After Rapunzel knew that she and Flynn are searched by the guards, she asked Flynn to run. Because Rapunzel afraid if they are caught by them. Thus, the intention of this command above is to be in hurry.

j) Warning

Q87/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(Stabbington ask Flynn not to run fast. They get the crown and they run fast to the forest in order to avoid chase's guard).

Stabbington : 00:08:19,798 --> 00:08:26,661
 Ryder, come on.
Hold on.

Flynn : Yep, I'm used to it.
 Guys I want a castle.

Locution : Stabbington asked to Flynn to hold on.

Illocution : After Flynn stole the crown, he run fastly with Stabbington. They are run by the guards, then they run into the forest. After that, Flynn fell into the hole, Stabbington asked him to hold on the branches in order to they could safe. Thus, the intention of this command above is warning.

k) Worrying

Q103/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(Rapunzel has negotiation with Flynn in tower, but she does not want if her mother knows that there is a man in her tower).

Rapunzel : 00:09:15,807 --> 00:09:25,344
 I know, I know. ***Come on, don't let her see you.***

Gothel : Rapunzel, I'm not getting any younger down here.

Locution : Rapunzel asked to Flynn not to let Gothel see him.

Illocution : After Gothel went back home, she asked Rapunzel to throw her hair. She could not do this quickly because she asked to Flynn not to seen his face to Gothel. If it is happen, he will killed by her. Thus, the intention of this command above is worrying.

b. Forms and Intention of Self-directed Command

Command is usually directed for the other person as the hearer. Command is uttered to make someone to do something based on the speaker's want. In this research, the writer finds the unique data from the comic. Some commanding utterances were directed for the speaker

himself which is called as self-directed command in this research paper. The self-directed command is the command directed for asking the speaker to do something. The result of self-directed command is the speaker obeys the command from himself. There are kinds of pragmalinguistic forms of self-directed command. They can be seen as follows:

1) Imperative

a) Positive Imperative

Q216/S/ Tangled/Command

(After Flynn examined, it met a parrot again. Flynn ran for it. Unfortunately, it jumped into the sea accidentally. Because of that, Rapunzel wanted to help Flynn by threw the metal cable).

Rapunzel : *Quick*, I'll throw Snowy this metal cable

The utterance above is a positive imperative command using one word (adjective) *Quick*. Here, that word is an adjective. It is classified to imperative sentence because S wants H to do something. The deep structure of *Quick* is: *you must be quick!*

b) Imperative sentence using "Let's..."

Q860/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(Because of Flynn was not with Rapunzel after the wicked man separated them, Rapunzel tried to find Flynn again. He ran along the jungle quickly to find Snowy).

Rapunzel: *Let's hope I'm not too late!...*

The utterance above is an imperative sentence which involves the speaker and the hearer together to do something because there is the word *let's*. The sentence above is complex sentence. the independent sentence is *Let's hope*. The independent sentence is *I'm not too late*. The predicate is a verb *hope*. The

object is a noun phrase *I'm not too late*. The deep structure of *Let's hope I'm not too late* is: *I hope that I'm not too late*

c. Politenes Used in Command

1) Bald-on Record

There are two kinds of bald on record strategy: cases of non-minimization of the face threat and cases of FTA-oriented bald on record usage. The cases of non-minimization of the face threat is used when the maximum efficiency is very important, and it's mutually known by S and H. The cases of FTA-oriented bald on record usage is used usually in well coming, farewells, and offers.

a) Urgency

Urgency is a situation where people have to do an action quickly because they have no many time for thinking whether they have to do that action or not. For example when S is in dangerous situation S will use Help! Than uses *Could you help me, please!*.

Q87/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(Stabbington ask Flynn not to run fast. They get the crown and they run fast to the forest in order to avoid chase's guard).

Stabbington :00:08:19,798 --> 00:08:26,661

Ryder, come on.

Hold on.

Flynn : Yep, I'm used to it.
Guys I want a castle.

The utterance above used bald- on record politeness strategy included in urgency situation because at that time Stabbington and Flynn knew that they are will be caught by the guards. They run fastly and went to the forest. Flynn fell into the

hole of the forest, Stabington asked him to hold on the branches. Stabington commanded Flynn to hold on the brance because they worried about Flynn, if he would be cacthed by the guard and toke their crown. Here, the maximum efficiency was more needed than fulfilled Stabington's face.

b) Communication Difficulties

Bald on record is also used where communication difficulties exert pressure to speak with maximum efficiency. For instance when S is calling to H in across of distance *Come home right now*.

Q890/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(When Rapunzel with Flynn would come back to their cabin suddenly, they met with the parrot again. It made Flynn became angry. Then Snowy Tried to catch the parrot).

Rapunzel : Snowy! *Come here!*

Flynn: Woah! Woah!

The utterance above bald- on record politeness strategy included the speaker got a difficulties to exert pressure to speak with maximum efficiency. Here, Flynn ran away fast from Rapunzel to catch the parrot. In this case, Rapunzl didn't give the permission to Flynn for chasing the parrot because the parrot would be dangerous for Flynn. At this situation, Rapunzel had a long distance to Flynn, he couldn't prohibit Flynn calmly so that he used bald- on record to deliver his want.

c) Task Oriented

Task oriented is usually use in instruction or recipes. For example *Open the door!*.

Q860/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(Gothel asks Rapunzel to go with her soon. Finally, Rapunzel believes that Gothel is a good mother and thinks that Flynn just a liar man).

Gothel : 01:11:21,652 --> 00:32:43,408
Let's go, let's go before they come to.
Rapunzel : You were right, mother.

The utterance above is bald - on record politeness strategy included advice. There, Gothel and Rapunzel were near the beach. There, Gothel wanted to ask Rapunzel to go fastly because she was afraid if the guard and Stabington came to catch her. Gothel advised Rapunzel by using bal-on record in task oriented. She used the task oriented Rapunzel because she wanted to get maximum efficiency in delivering her want.

2. Positive Politeness

a. Use in-Group Identity Marker

By using in-group identity marker, S can make a common ground with H so that they can command H.

Q525/ S/ Tangled/ Command

(Tintin helped Flynn. He opened the stomach of the Snake that swallowed Flynn. The Snake became angry then it attacked.

Rapunzel. Rapzel tried to handle it)

Rapunzel: hey, *take it easy, pal*.....

The utterance above positive politeness strategy included strategy 4 *use in-group identity markers*. At that time, Flynn was swallowed by a big

snake then Rapunzel helped it. After Rapunzel made Flynn out of the snake, the snake attacked Rapunzel. When Rapunzel was attacked by the snake, he held the neck of the snake. Here, he asked the snake not to be wild. Although he was in dangerous situation, he still used positive politeness *use in-group identity markers* because he wanted to persuade the snake to be calm.

b. Assert or Presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants

This way used to command someone by using a way that S as if knew what H's feel.

Q913/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(In Babaorum, Rapunzel tried to help woman who her Mother was sick. There, Rapunzel gave a dose of quinine for that man)

Rapunzel: I see what it is.....Nothing serious.....Just a touch of fever.....*take this dose of quinine*. You'll soon improve

The utterance above is positive politeness strategy included strategy 9 *assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants*. At that time, Rapunzel to be a doctor who examined the patient. He used positive politeness strategy 9 because it can be indicated that Rapunzel and the patient are cooperative so that Rapunzel could put pressure on patient to cooperative with him. There, the patient was sick, Rapunzel as the doctor tried to know the patient's condition so that he could command the patient to take a medicine.

c. Be Optimistic

This strategy is used when S be confident that S' want will be obtained by H.

Q459/ S/ Tangled/ Commanding

(Rapunzel asks to the Ruffians to find their humanity. She wants them to be good man and reach their dream like her, who will do anything to find the lantern).

Rapunzel : 00:37:39,511--> 00:37:57,813

Find your humanity.

Haven't any of you ever had a dream?

Ruffian : I, had a dream.

The utterance above used positive politeness strategy 11 be optimistic. At that time, Rapunzel and Flynn are in the Snugglying Duckling. When they ordered an table, the Ruffians knew that Flynn was the person who stole the crown. They would be caught by them, then they would be given by the gurads some money. Here, Rapunzel used positive politeness be optimistic because He assumed that the Ruffians actually good man and they have dream like Rapunzel. In this case, Rapunzel wanted the Ruffians to find her humanity to reach their dream.

2. Discussion of the findings

Imperative and imperative sentence using Let's. The linguistics form of the others- directed command has many variations which consisted of 6 types of sentence. The linguistic forms of selfdirected command have less-variation than the other The commanding utterance is not only directed for the others but also directed for the speaker itself as the hearer. In this study, the writer found two types of command. They are other-directed command and self-directed command.

In other-directed command, the form of the sentence is positive declarative, positive imperative, negative imperative sentence, imperative sentence using *Let's* and combination. In self-directed command, the form of the sentence is positive -directed command. They are only imperative, and imperative sentence using *let's*. The linguistics form of command is not always full sentence because there are some data using one word to form the command. There are also some data using two types of sentences together. The combination itself means that to command, the speaker uses two types of sentence, for example imperative combined with declarative. The writer calls them as a "combination". Besides that, there are some data occurred after an adverb or a clause.

There are some intentions used in the data. The intention other-directed command is *asking a caution*, *asking for a help*, *asking to have a dinner*, *asking to pay for attention*, *arranging a strategy*, *continuing strategy*, *asking obey*, *getting angry*, *persuading*, *motivating*, *to be in hurry*, *warning and worrying*. The intention used in self-directed command is motivating worrying and asking to be in a focus.

The politeness strategy used in other-directed command is mostly bald on record and some are positive politeness. The type of bald on record used is The cases of non-minimization of the face threat (urgency, communication difficulties and task - oriented. The positive politeness strategies include *offering*, *promissing*, *assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants*, and *be optimistic*. The politeness strategy used in self-directed command is only bald on record of which type is *Urgency* and *Task-oriented*. Both of other-directed command and self-directed command are dominated by bald-on record strategy.

Referring to the previous chapter, this study found some linguistics form of like declarative, imperative and interrogative. Based on Searle (1972:220-221) there are three kinds of sentence classified by the types: *declarative sentence* (statement), *imperative sentence* (command, request) and *interrogative sentence*.

In Searle (1972:2) the simple form of the verb is used for request, command, or instruction. This study not only found the command in full declarative, imperative and interrogative sentence but also in the forms of clause, one word, and two commands uttered in the same time. It means that command can be formed with words, clauses, and sentences. This study found the influence of the situation to the execution of commands for example *urgent, dangerous, task-oriented*, etc. This results in various forms of command. In other words as this comic has various situation, the command uttered involve numerous types of sentences. Kreidler (1998:189) states that directive utterance is like other kinds of utterances, a directive utterance presupposes certain conditions in the addressee and in the context of situation”.

For instance, in urgency situation the speaker utters the command using only one word **Hold on** (Q87/S/Tangled/Commanding) or even the speaker uses imperative sentence. In an ordinary situation or enjoy situation, the command occurred after the clause for example **Now, wash up for dinner** (Q875/S/Tangled/Commanding). Based on how the important of command the speaker intends to use two commands in the combination of two kinds of linguistics form, for example, **Find him, turn the place upside down if you have to!** (Q524/S/Tangled/Commanding).

This movie is an adventure movie so that it is dominated with urgency situation that affects the characters frequently uses imperative form than others. In other previous study, the form of command is commonly an imperative sentence (Anwar, 2012; Khasanah, 2009; Fitriani, 2010; Yunisa, 2007) but this study has found more types of linguistics form of command. Besides, the linguistic forms of the commands are dominated by simple sentences which would be very effective for commanding.

Then in speak intention the previous studies found some intention of command which generally means types of speech act, for example *warning* (Khasanah, 2009; Fitriani, 2010; Rosidah, 2010), *prohibiting* (Anwar 2012), *inviting* (Fitriani, 2010; Rosidah, 2010). However, this study

found more various intention such as (1) *asking a caution*, (2) *asking a help*, (3) *asking to have a dinner*, (4) *asking to pay for attention*, (5) *arranging strategy*, (6) *continuing strategy*, (7) *asking obey*, (8) *getting angry*, (9) *persuading*, (10) *motivating*, (11) *to be in a hurry*, (12) *warning*, and (13) *worrying*. This study found more variation of the intentions because it analyzed them based on the social functions of the commands. The data **Take a deep breath through the nose** (Q430/S/Tangled/Commanding) the intention of this datum is asking a caution. This command happened as the speaker wanted the hearer to be watchful because they were in the Snugglyng Duckling that was a place many Ruffians or criminals. This study concludes that more various the events involved the more various intention of command will be found. Different social situations induced different functions of command.

Politeness is the way to convey the speaker's wants by using the particular way which is seldom used in daily language. Brown and Levinson (1978) proposed four highest-level strategies named super strategies including bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. This study found the domination of bald on record in the use of command. People use bald-on-record strategy with some reasons such as the *urgency context, task oriented, difficult to exerting communication with maximum efficiency, and S is more powerful than H*. Out of 30 data, 5 data were included to bald on record strategy. It happened because this movie mostly involves adventure in which urgency situation dominated the story. In urgency situation people frequently using bald on record to get the maximum efficiency than satisfy the hearer's face. For example, **Hold on** (Q87/S/Tangled/Commanding). This command uses bald on record because the speaker and the hearer were in the urgency situation. Besides, bald on record is used in task oriented **Let's go, let's go before they come to** (Q860/S/Tangled/Commanding). In this study the writer only found one kind of bald on record strategy: cases of non-minimization of the face threat. To conclude that bald on record strategy was frequently used in urgency

situation, task-oriented, and communication difficulties. This study also found positive politeness strategy which was used less directly to the addressees. According to Brown and Levinson, there are fifteen strategies in positive politeness but this study found only 4 strategies including ingroup identity *offering, promising, assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants, and be optimistic*. The positive politeness strategy is used in this movie because there are some usual situations or non-urgency situation, for example **Go, live your dream** (Q525/S/Tangled/Commanding). The command occurs in nonurgency situation in which the speaker opted for positive politeness strategy. The other interesting datum is assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants. They are "avoid disagreement" and "Include both S and H in the Activity" for example: **Listen to me** (Q913/S/Tangled/Commanding). This command happened when it is used to command someone by using a way that S as if knew what H's feel. The last is be optimistic for example: **Find your humanity** (Q459/S/Tangled/Commanding). This strategy is used when S be confident that S' want will be obtained by H.

D. CONCLUSION

The writer finds the linguistics form used in *Tangled* movie. They are in the form word, phrase, and sentence. In form word, there are single and compound word. In compound word there are four forms, noun, verb, adjective and adverb. Regarding to the types of sentences the writer most frequently find simple positive sentence of commanding utterance on *Tangled* movie that has 17 of data with percentage 34 %.

The writer finds the strategy of commanding utterances that are used in *Tangled* movie use in asking for a help, asking for attention, arranging strategy, continuing adventure, getting angry, persuading, motivating, prohibiting, to make someone in hurry, warning, worrying. The intention of this study is various. In this case, the command can be used to convey many strategy.

The politeness pattern of commanding utterances are found on *Tangled* movie are two types of politeness strategy. They are bold on record, positive politeness. The most dominant pattern of politeness startegy is bold on record that has 43 of data with percentage 86 % because in this movie, the speaker speaks directly and there is no effort to reduce FTA to the hearer.

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